FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 6, 1846. [NO. 1531.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Cheaper than Ever.

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Black, and Steel-mixed Sattinets,
Negro Jeans and Tweeds,
Oznaburgs and Matamoras Cassimeres,
Plain and Velvet Vestings, Valencia Galls,
Cassimere and Cashmere Robes,
Plain and Cashmere and S. Catherine Cloths,
Merinos, Delaines and Alpaccas,
French and American Prints,
Plain and Fancy Ginghams,
Long and Square Shawls,
Plain and Checked Silks for Dress and Shawls,
Silk and Worsted Mixtures,
Ribbons,
Gloves, Hose and Half Hose,
Linen and Cambric Hdkfs,
Irish Linens, Diapers, Crash, &c.
Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings,
Bleached Cotton Flannels,
Bed Ticking, Cotton Yarn, Batting, &c.
Bonnet Silks and Satins,
Artificial Flowers,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Bonnet and Cap Blonde,
Bonnet and Cap Edgings,
Bonnet and Cap Laces,
Bonnet and Cap Wire,
Bonnet Boards and Straw Bonnets,
Fancy and Straw Cloth Caps,
Silk and Wool Hats,
A large Stock of Boots and Shoes, and a great many Goods not enumerated.

All the above Goods were purchased very low, and will be sold correspondingly cheap for Cash. Those wishing to purchase, will please call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell as low as the lowest.

Sept. 22. 30-6w

BRILLIANT SCHEME!

$50,000!!! $20,000!!

2 Prizes of $10,000!

SPLENDID MEANORIA LOTTERY,
To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C.
On Saturday, October 17, 1846.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Capital Prize of $50,000!
1 Prize of 20,000!
2 Prizes of 10,000, 2 of 7,500, 2 of 5,000, 2 of 3,500, 4 of 2,338, 20 of 2,000, 20 of 1,000, 20 of 600, 40 of 500, 50 of 300, &c.

75 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole, $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Halves, 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters, 32 50
Ditto ditto 26 Eighths, 16 25

SPLENDID

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class I, for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C.
On Saturday, October 24, 1846.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 12,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 3,227, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 40 Prizes of 1,000, 50 of 500, 60 of 400, &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole, $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Halves, 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters, 32 50
Ditto ditto 26 Eighths, 16 25

SPLENDID

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class K, for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, October 31, 1846.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $35,294, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,135, 2 Prizes of 2,000, 3 of 1,500, 4 of 1,250, 25 of 1,000, 30 of 500, 40 of 400, &c. &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of 26 Wholes, $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Halves, 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters, 32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & Co., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
Sept. 25, 1846. 30-tdpd

JUST RECEIVED,

BRADLEY'S Sermons; Luther on Galatians; Border's Village Sermons; Ellsworth's Patent Office Report; Scott's Novels, complete for $2 50; Vols. 8, 9, 10, and 11 Harper's Miscellany, consisting of Darwin's Voyage of a Naturalist; Parrott's Journey to Arabia; Remarkable Criminal Trials; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62 of Wiley and Putnam's Library of Choice Reading, viz: Keats' Poetical Works; Blanchard's Sketches from Life; Journey from Cornhill to Cairo; Hazlitt's Table Talk, 2d series; Thiodolf the Icelander, &c. &c. For sale by

E. J. HALE.
May 30.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

JUST received, Tupper's Thousand Lines, Proverbial Philosophy, and a large variety of other School Books.

E. J. HALE.
Aug. 18.

Odd Fellows' School.

THE Trustees announce to the public, that the Female School, under the supervision of Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4, will be re-opened on the 12th day of October next. The deserved reputation of Mrs. Billups, as a disciplinarian and instructress, are deemed sufficient to insure the patronage of Parents and Guardians.

TERMS.—Three Dollars and 25 cents per quarter, payable in advance. Owing to the very low rate of Tuition, no deduction will be made except in extraordinary cases. Books, &c. furnished *free of cost.*

The Trustees have no hesitation in recommending this School as one of the very best. The plan of instruction is on the Prussian principle. Application to be made to J. M. Stedman, Secretary and Treasurer.

J. WINSLOW,
A. A. T. SMITH,
D. G. McRAE,
J. SMITH,
J. M. STEDMAN,
Trustees.

Sept. 28, 1846. 30-tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an act to emancipate Abel Payne, his wife, and five children.

Sept. 28, 1846. 30-6wks.

WAREHOUSE OF PRINTS ONLY,

BY LEE & JUDSON,

56 Cedar Street, New York.

THE whole of this capacious warehouse is appropriated *exclusively to the exhibition and sale of* **PRINTED CALICOES.**

Merchants are invited to examine the extensive Stock of this establishment, where they will find with scarcely an exception every new and desirable style, both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC, which the American market affords—all of which are offered for sale by the piece or package, for cash or short credit, at or below manufacturers' prices.

September 25, 1846. 30-3m

Stop the Runaway!

RANAWAY from this place on Saturday night last, a negro man named

JIM.

Commonly calling himself JAMES LORD, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, not very dark complexion, common size, about 30 years of age, has rather full lips, and large eyes, inclined to be red. He has been for some years engaged as a Pressman in the "Observer Office," and was formerly a Cooper.

He has taken with him a considerable quantity of clothing, the various articles of which are not recollected. He had on when he left a pair of light cotton pantaloons and a round jacket, and has taken with him I think a black fur hat, nearly new, and a black broadcloth dress coat.—He can read a little, but cannot write.

He has lately been troubled with a sore just above the ancle of his left leg, which is hardly yet healed, and he may probably limp a little in consequence.

He was raised in Wilmington, and may possibly have gone to that place; but my impression is, that he is endeavoring to make his way to some of the free States. If he has free papers, or a pass permitting him to travel, they are forged.

The owner of said slave, the Editor of the Observer, is at present at the North; consequently I do not feel authorised in offering any specific reward; but leave no room at all in saying, that whoever will apprehend said negro, and lodge him in any Jail so that he may be got back, will be *liberally rewarded.*

J. B. NEWBY,
for E. J. Hale.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 11, 1846.

P. S. From information received he is no doubt about Wilmington.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1846.

Mary R. Johnson ex James T. Johnson.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IN this case, it appearing on affidavit that James T. Johnson, the Defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Greensborough Patriot and Fayetteville Observer, two public newspapers printed in this State, for the said Defendant, James T. Johnson, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of March, 1847, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's Petition filed in this case, or the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alex'r B. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, the 2d Monday in September, 1846.

A. B. SMITH, *Clerk.*

30-3

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make immediate payment. He may be found at the Auction Store of A. M. Campbell, first door above the Cape Fear Bank. Mr. Campbell is authorised to receipt for me during my absence.

M. McKINNON.
July 27. 21-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1846.

James Allen ex. Elen Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, dec'd.

Justices' Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Waddill, John Hill and wife Mary, Richard Tomlinson and wife Nancy, James Tomlinson and wife Elizabeth, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the aforesaid non-residents, heirs at law of Thos. Waddill, deceased, to appear at the next term of this Court, and contest the plea of fully administered and no assets.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of July, A. D. 1846.

N. D. BOGGAN, Clk.

[Pr. adv. $2 25.] 27-6w

A LARGE SUPPLY of this unrivalled cure for Worms, received at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, for sale very low by the dozen to Country Merchants.

Jan'y 26, 1846. 95tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
Gray's Ointment,
For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE
Sept. 22

REMOVAL AND NEW GOODS.

I HAVE removed to the Brick Store one door East of Messrs. Charles T. Haigh & Son, and am now receiving and opening my FALL AND WINTER STOCK, comprising a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats, Caps, and Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Window Glass, Leather and

GROCERIES.

All of which having been purchased at the late reduced prices for cash, will be offered unusually low, either for cash or on time for approved paper.

JOHN D. STARR.
Sept. 19, 1846. 29-6w

Seasonable Goods.

THE Subscribers have received in part, and will receive during the present week, the balance of their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

Embracing a large and general assortment, among which may be found:

Fine and common blue, black, brown, invisible green, and mixt broad Cloths; Beaver Cloths; silk and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Tweeds and Kerseys; Kentucky Jeans; Satin Vestings; Silk and Worsted do; ombre and figd Cashmeres; plaid do; Cashmere Robes; Muslin Delaines; Alpacas; Calicoes; bleh'd Shirtings; bleh'd and brown Drillings; Bed Tickings; red, white, green, and yellow Flannels; Carpetings; Serges; figd and plain Silks; Silk Hdkfs. and Cravats; Ginghams; fine and common Shawls; Buttons, Combs, and Threads, in great variety; Silk and Cotton Hosiery and Gloves; Jaconet and Plaid Muslins; Swiss and Book ditto; Laces and Edging's; Paddings and Canvass; Stocks, Collars, and Bosoms; Cotton and Linen Diapers and Damasks; Irish Linens and Lawns; plaid Linseys; col'd Cambricks; paper Cambricks and Selicia; duffil and twilled Blankets; large Whitney Blankets; elastic Suspenders; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Merino Shirts; Silk Shirts; Apron Checks; Dimity; plaid Cloakings and Cloak Linings; Furniture Prints; white and col'd Plains; brown linen Table Cloths; fine Cloth do; green Berege; black Veils; corded Skirts; Linen Cambricks; Linen Cambrick Hdkfs; fine brown Sheetings and Shirtings; Pilot Cloths; low priced Overcoats and Frock Coats, by the dozen; Fringes and Gimps, for trimming; Turkey Red; Shoe Thread.

ALSO,

Hats, Bonnets, Boots & Shoes, Umbrellas.

Together with nearly every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

As the above Goods were bought *unusually low* in the New York and Boston markets, principally *for cash*, they can be sold very cheap. Purchasers will please call and look.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
September 21, 1846. 29-8w

Removal.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

HAVE removed to the fire-proof granite building, one door East of Anderson st., joining the store of D. A. Ray & Co., where they offer for sale their usual stock of GOODS, viz:

Groceries, Dry Goods, &c.

They will continue to be supplied with seasonable Goods from the North, which will be sold for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Just received on Consignment, and for sale,

22 HHDS. PRIME MOLASSES
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
Sept. 13, 1846. 28tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Northern cities, his Fall and Winter Stock of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, viz:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable dress Goods, embracing a great variety; Calicoes, low priced to fine; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; Satin, Silk, and Cassimere Vestings; bleached and brown Sheetings; Tweed Cloths and Gala Plaids; Blankets, Red, Negro, and Saddle; Tickings, Canvass, and Padding; Silk and Alpaca Serge; Suspenders; Muslin DeLain and Cashmere Robes; Cashmere and Muslin DeLain, in the piece; Ombre, Cameleon, plaid, and black Alpacas; Book, Mull, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslins; Linen and Spool Thread; Linen Floss; Buttons; Combs; Pins; Needles; Hooks and Eyes; Red and White Flannels; French Merinoes; Taylor and Malcomb Plaids; Cloakings and Cloak Lining; Cotton and Silk Flags; Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; Shoes and Boots; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Indigo, Madder; Bagging, Rope, and Twine; Cut Nails; Cut Tacks; Coffee Mills; Cotton Cards; fine and common Tobacco; Crockery and Glassware; Paper, Foolscap and Letter; fancy Soap; Sole Leather; painted Pails; Brooms; Axes; Hardware and Cutlery; fine to low priced Cigars; with many articles not named; altogether making a much larger and better assortment than is usually kept in one Store. Country Merchants are especially invited to call and examine styles, qualities and prices.

Terms as liberal as elsewhere. Stand same as last year, Foot of Hay Mount, next above Briggs's Hotel.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
September 14, 1846. 28-tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS having unsettled business with the undersigned, will please give him a call between now and the first of December.

When in Town, he may be found by calling at the Wagon Yard.

JACKSON JOHNSON.
Sept. 19, 1846. 29-tf

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of Arch'd McDiarmid, dec'd, having been granted to the Subscriber at September Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make payment. Those having claims against the Estate are hereby notified to present them for payment within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

Further Notice.

ON Friday, the 30th day of October next, at the late residence of the deceased, will be offered for sale, a large stock of CATTLE. Also, TEN HORSES, (some of fine blood, and among them a young Stallion,) MULES, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, BAROUCHES, BOOKS, &c., and many other articles too tedious to mention.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums above Five Dollars, purchasers giving bond with approved security before the delivery of the property.

D. McDIARMID, Adm'r.
Sept. 19, 1846. 29-4w

Wrapping Paper.

A LARGE SUPPLY of superior WRAPPING PAPER, just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.
Sept. 12, 1846.

Watches and Jewelry.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

Consisting of

Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Gold and Silver Spectacles; Gold and fashionable Breast Pins; Bracelets, Shirt Studs, Butter Knives, Pocket ditto, Glazes, Diamonds, a fine lot of pure Silver Spoons, Military Goods, fine double barrel Guns, six barrel Pistols, single barrel ditto, of all qualities,

A general assortment of such Goods as are generally kept in Jewelry Stores, cheaper than ever.

J. M. BEASLEY.
Sept. 5, 1846. 27-6w

MONUMENTAL
Marble Factory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his fellow citizens and the public in general, that he has opened, nearly opposite the Post Office, a FACTORY of the above description, where orders for Monuments, Tomb or Grave Stones, of any description, will meet every attention. From his experience in the business, he believes himself competent to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE LAUDER.
Fayetteville, July 18 46. 19-6mp

OREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep this House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage. July 1.—18tf

FOR SALE.

FIVE Shares of the Capital Stock of the Rockfish Manufacturing Company, each $1000, have been placed in my hands for sale. Persons desirous to make the investment may have any information on the subject by application to

C. P. MALLETT,
Pres't R. M. Co.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1846. 26tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,

No. 9 North Front Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to
Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., J. D. Williams, Esq., E. J. Hale, Esq., } Fayetteville, N. C.

Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.

M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about **Four Hundred Acres of Pine Land,** situated in Bladen county, on the East side of the Cape Fear, within a mile and a half and three miles of the river. Said Land is well suited to the Turpentine, Tar, and Timber business.

For further information and terms, apply to the Subscriber.

FRED'K B. GAUSE.
Bladen county, April 8, 1846. 6tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

DEAFNESS.

MR. McNAIR'S Accoustic Oil has proved very successful in curing even total deafness. We have many certificates from citizens who have used this Oil with complete success. We invite all who are troubled with any disease of the Ear, to examine the proof.

Langley's Western Indian Panacea

Is the best family medicine in the world. It is a cure for Dyspepsia, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Costiveness, Jaundice, Epilepsy, Constitutional Debility, &c.

N. B. It operates without the slightest pain, as a mild but thorough cathartic, and never leaves the person costive, even if taken very often.

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.

April 9, 1846. 7-eow6m

Sick Headache REMEDY.

DR. SPOHN'S Headache Remedy is allowed to be the only preparation that will effectually cure that worst of all complaints. Persons using this article will never have the sick headache. If people had rather give fifty cents or a dollar to be entirely cured, than to be laid up for two or three days, they can do so by buying a bottle of this Remedy.

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.

April 9, 1846. 7-eow6m

GIESE & SON,

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Seed, Lumber, Iron, &c. &c.,

No. 18 Commerce street Wharf,
BALTIMORE.

☞ G. & Son will receive and sell all kinds of Country Produce, and make liberal advances on consignments when required, and prompt remittances when sales are effected.

Refer to—
P. Durkin, Esq., Cashier, Petersburg, Va.
Wesley Gregg, Esq. do.
Lewis Lunsford, Esq. do.
Peebles, White & Davis, do.
and others.
June 13, 1846. 15-20wpd

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD having determined to locate permanently in Fayetteville, will devote his undivided attention to the practice of Dentistry in Fayetteville, and the surrounding counties.

When in Fayetteville, he will be found at Briggs' Hotel, and all orders from the country, for his services, will be promptly attended to.

He can exhibit the most satisfactory references, as to character and practical skill in his profession.

Aug. 8, 1846. 26-tf

PHILADELPHIA
SEED STORE,

Of more than 40 years' standing.

THE SUBSCRIBER continues to keep constantly on hand—

Clover, Timothy, Orchard, Herd, and other Grass Seeds,

Together with a full and complete assortment of finest quality Fresh

Garden Seeds,

Raised from selected plants of best varieties.

Also, prime quality fresh LUCERNE SEED, a superior article.

JOSEPH R. H. COATES,
No. 49 Market st., Philadelphia.
August 25, 1846. 26-7w

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

THE Annual Course of LECTURES in this Institution, will commence on the second Monday in November, upon the following branches—

ANATOMY, by J. E. Holbrook, M. D.
SURGERY, by E. Geddings, M. D.
INSTITUTES AND PRACTICE, by S. H. Dickson, M. D.
PHYSIOLOGY, by James Moultrie, M. D.
MATERIA MEDICA, by Henry R. Frost, M. D.
OBSTETRICS, by Thos. G. Prioleau, M. D.
CHEMISTRY, by C. U. Shepard, M. D.
DEMONSTRATOR, St. Julian Ravenel, M. D.

The Demonstrator's apartment has recently been much improved, and will be opened on the 1st of November or earlier, under the immediate direction of Dr. Ravenel.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION will be delivered at the Marine Hospital, Alms House, and College Hospital, to which the Students are admitted.

Students have access to a valuable Medical Library.

Good boarding can be obtained at from three and a half to four dollars per week.

Specimens in Pathological Anatomy, and in Natural History, will be thankfully received.

For further information refer to the Annual Circular of the College, or direct to

HENRY R. FROST, Dean.
Charleston, August 22, 1846. 26-6w
☞ [Pr. adv. $4 00.]

VALUABLE LAND,

And Stand for a Store,

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to change his business, offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he resides, and which is known as one of the best stands for a County Store in N. Carolina. It is 11 miles West of Pittsborough, on Rocky River; is healthy as the Blue Ridge; and possesses the usual advantage of a farm in this section of the country. The property will be sold cheap, as I am determined to sell; and the attention of those wishing to merchandize in the county is particularly invited to it. The tract contains 400 acres, —200 under cultivation. Those desiring such property will call and see.

ROBERT MARSH.
Chatham county, Aug. 28, 1845. 26-3m

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY or stolen from the subscriber on the night of the 23d of August, 1846, two negro men. BOB is a boy about forty years old, of light complexion, five feet nine or ten inches high. GEORGE about thirty years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, dark complexion—when spoken to has a down look. The said negroes may try to get back to North Carolina. If stolen, I will pay the above reward for them and the thief, with proof to convict them, or twenty-five dollars for the negroes, lodged in any jail where I can get them.

ALEXANDER McDADE.
Six miles east of Mount Meigs, Montgomery county, Ala August 26. 26-6w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly, for the passage of an act incorporating the Lafayette Hotel Company.

Application will be made to the next General Assembly, for the passage of an act incorporating the Merchants' Steamboat Company.

Application will be made to the next General Assembly, for the passage of an act amending the several acts of Assembly relative to the Town of Fayetteville.

Sept. 4, 1846. 27tf

George Riley,

HAVING returned from the North, has a handsome assortment of gold and silver Lever Watches, ditto common Silver Watches, a rich assortment of Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Bracelets, (a splendid article,) gold Guard Chains and gold Keys, gold and silver Pencils, gold and silver Spectacles, gold diamond-pointed Pens, (a splendid article,) Rogers' Congress Knives, and almost all other articles usually kept in Jewelry Stores, which he will sell as cheap for cash as can be bought in any other establishment in the State.

Watches repaired, and warranted to keep good time.

N. B. The Subscriber will attend the Courts of Anson for the purpose of selling, repairing Watches, &c.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 5, 1846. 27tf

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife Betsey having left my bed and board without just provocation, this is to forewarn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

JESSE MANUEL.
Sept. 14, 1846. 28-4w

OLD APPLE BRANDY.

16 BBLS. OLD APPLE BRANDY, a superior article, suitable for Wine makers

For sale by JAS. G. COOK.
July 27. 21tf

ONE HALF OF THE
Fayetteville Water Works,
For Sale. Apply to
Dec. 2. E. J. HALE.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

The steamship McKim arrived yesterday from Brazos Santiago, with dates from Seralvo, or more properly *Cerralvo*, to the 7th inst. She brought, moreover, an extra of the American Flag, published at Matamoras, containing a letter dated the 5th inst., from Camargo, in which the following passage occurs, which caused a lively sensation in the city:

I hasten to inform you of the arrival, post-haste from Cerralvo, of Capt. Murray, with information that McCulloch's Rangers had come into Gen. Worth's camp at Cerralvo, and reported that on the 4th inst., about forty miles beyond Cerralvo, they discovered a body of Mexicans, forming the advance guard of a large force. They retreated as the Rangers came upon them, and were pursued until they fell back on a larger force, which was discovered to be from 800 to 1000 strong. It was the general impression that it was intended to attack Gen. Worth before reinforcements could arrive, and Capt. Murray thinks that a battle is being fought at Cerralvo to-day, the 5th. Capt. Murray met Gen. Taylor with a part of his force, some distance in advance of the main body, and within thirty-five miles of Cerralvo, on a forced march to his relief.

We have letters from Cerralvo quite as late as Capt. Murray would appear to have brought. The first which we subjoin, from Mr. Kendall, gives all the details of the expedition of the Rangers, and the second, dated the 7th inst., indicates that Gen. Worth was meditating an attack upon the enemy, rather than expecting one.

[*Editorial Correspondence of the Picayune.*]

CERRALVO, Sept. 6, 1846.

The two companies of Texas Rangers, under Capts. McCulloch and Gillespie, returned last evening from a scouting tour in the direction of Monterey, and brought back more full information of the enemy than has been heretofore received.

The party started from here on Friday afternoon, without pack mules or baggage of any kind, and with only three days' provisions. Before sundown, and at the foot of the mountains, a suspicious looking Mexican was caught. He endeavored to escape by running, but on finding that his horse was unable to carry him off safely he turned at some cattle he saw by the road-side and pretended that he was a *vacara*, or cow driver, and hunting an estray. This *ruse*, however, did not get him off, and a great deal of information was finally extorted from him by threats. He stated that Canales was near Passa Gallos in considerable force, and that there was also a body of regular cavalry under Col. Carrasco in the neighborhood. As Passa Gallos was a place they had been ordered to examine, the party hurried onward. The road was exceedingly rough, full of loose rocks, and extremely hard upon the horses; yet this did not in the least check the advance.

The small rancho of Passa Gallos, about thirty miles from this, was passed without an accident, but an old fellow at one of the *jacales* stated that two couriers or express riders, carrying news of the advance of the Texans undoubtedly, had passed a short time previous, going ahead in hot haste. A little farther on, about 1 o'clock in the morning, the advance guard of the Rangers came suddenly upon the pickets of the enemy, and although they gave them a hard chase the fellows succeeded in getting off by taking to the chaparral. In the pursuit, however, one of them dropped his lance—a regular cavalry—which was picked up and brought in.

It was now ascertained that the Rangers were within but a short distance of the camp of the Mexicans, and that the latter had chosen a strong position—in an *arroyo* or dry gully—from which to defend themselves. They outnumbered the Texans, too, in the ratio of nearly eight to one, having 500 rancheros at least under Canales, and from 2 to 300 regular cavalry under Col. Carrasco; and under these circumstances there was no other alternative left than to retire. The Texans went about two or three miles on the back track, where on finding a strong natural position they encamped for a few hours to rest their jaded horses. An attack was certainly anticipated, for the Mexican leaders must have known the force of the Rangers; yet the morning hours wore away and the sun rose without an alarm.

On first ascertaining the force of the Mexicans, from the prisoner who had been taken, McCulloch sent back a note to Gen. Worth. The officer immediately despatched six companies of regular artillery and infantry on the road, to sustain the Rangers in case they were beaten back. They were met on the return, three or four leagues from here, and all came in together.

Whether there are any more troops on the route than those encountered near Passa Gallos is not known, but the appearance of these would indicate that Ampudia is keeping a bright look out for the advance of the American army, and perhaps with the intention of opposing its progress before it reaches Monterey.

CERRALVO, Sept. 7, 1846.

From what I can gather, a plan is on foot to surprise Canales and Carrasco in their strong hold near Passa Gallos. It will be a difficult matter, so wide awake and cautious are these fellows, but no harm can be done if it fails.

The prisoner taken the other night by McCulloch turns out to be a shrewd chap and of no inconsiderable importance. He admits that he was sent ahead to better himself in the way of swapping horses—that is, by leaving his own and stealing one of ours—and also to collect information in relation to the strength and position of Gen. Worth's camp. Canales will probably wait some time for his return, for he is fast enough here.

There is a rumor here—nothing but a rumor, mind you—that Santa Anna is advancing upon Monterey with 40,000 men. I might give you a column of other reports in circulation, but they are all of little moment and come from most unreliable sources—Mexican mouths.

In addition to the above, the letter from Camargo in the Flag, says that "it is positively asserted that the Mexicans are determined to make a strong resistance between Cerralvo and Monterey;" that Arista is co-operating with Ampudia, and that the Mexicans are rallying to their standard from all quarters. This representation as to the movements of Arista differs from that of our correspondent.—The following is from the same Camargo letter.

The heat has retarded somewhat the progress of the troops which left here with Gen. Taylor, it being out of the question to march during the heat of the day. The troops were in high spirits and eager to come up with the Mexicans. Two companies of Rangers that were here, having their horses shod, started off immediately after Capt. Murray's arrival. All is quiet here. Proclamations from Santa Anna, Ampudia, and the Governor of Tamaulipas, have been received in town, and are having their effect upon the Mexicans.—The proclamation of Ampudia makes the penalty very severe upon all who may furnish provisions, assist in transporting provisions, or in any wise aid the Americans. It prohibits them from holding any intercourse or carrying on any trade with us. Death and a confiscation of property are the penalties for disobeying the order.

In the Flag of the 9th, we find a list of 61 persons who had died in the hospitals of Matamoras since the 1st of June.

Wounded and Discharged Soldiers.—The McKim brought over 250 sick discharged volunteers, and three soldiers severely wounded in the actions of the 8th and 9th May.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

THE CONNECTING LINK.

Having recently travelled over the country between Raleigh and Camden, we were struck with the peculiar adaptation of the face of the country through which we passed, for a Rail Road. From this place to Fayetteville via Cheraw, the country is very level and abounding with timber, and the right of way we presume could be obtained without any expence. Towards Raleigh, the country is rather more uneven, but we suppose many of the hills could be avoided, in locating a rail road. We venture to say, that in no part of the country, could a rail road be laid down cheaper, than over this proposed route. We hope and trust, that our friends in Raleigh, Fayetteville and Cheraw, will not suffer the enterprise to fall through. Your competitors, the Wilmington folks, are straining every nerve to succeed, but their chances for success are very doubtful. It is a subject affecting the very existence of the Wilmington Rail Road Company—hence, their mighty effort to connect their road with the South Carolina Roads. We understood whilst we were at the North, that they were soliciting the aid of the capitalists there, for their proposed road to Manchester, but we are of opinion that the northern capitalists who know any thing of the country, would prefer investing their funds in the Metropolitan Route, if those interested in the matter would bestir themselves.—*Camden Journal.*

LOYALTY AND TE-TOTALISM.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Courier des Etats Unis*, tells the last "Temperance" tale thus:

A few days ago, one of the London Temperance Societies deputed two of its members to Prince Albert for the purpose of obtaining his assistance and encouragement in behalf of the good cause.

When the two deputies presented themselves, the Prince had just returned from a long ride, and was in the very act of regaling himself with a collation with some ten or a dozen convivial companions, so when informed that two gentlemen desired an interview with him, he requested them to be at once introduced into the room, and before allowing them an opportunity to explain the object of their visit, he offered them wine.

Just as one of them was about to excuse himself in the least offensive manner possible, a chamberlain who observed his hesitation, whispered him that the Prince having filled the glasses with his own hand, it would be an act of most unpardonable rudeness to refuse; still the deputy who had really a most excellent reason for declining the honor, essayed again to state it, when he was interrupted by the Prince with "Gentlemen, I propose to you the health of our well beloved Queen!" At this moment a young Aid-de-Camp raised his glass and exclaimed with loyal enthusiasm, "Any true-hearted Englishman would sooner die than refuse that toast."

Here was a dilemma; but there was no longer time for hesitation, it was one of those unforseen circumstances, one of those tyrannical fatalities before which the most vigorous principles must bow—the two deputies resigned themselves to their fate, and determined for once to violate the laws of their Society rather than displease the Prince, whose kind wishes and support they had come expressly to solicit—perhaps the success of their mission itself would depend upon this single and in itself really harmless infraction of their rules, but no sooner were the glasses drained, than the Aid-de-Camp who had before so gallantly spoken, proposed the health of Prince Albert. Here was a quandary indeed, but having once transgressed, they had no longer the same excuse as at first, and it doubtless occurred to them that the laws of the Society would be no more broken by two glasses than one—they drank again, and this second glass seemed to operate powerfully in removing the doubts and scruples which had hitherto caused them so much uneasiness. So they continued to imbibe and found the thing so exhilirating and pleasant withall, that one of them went so far as "to offer a toast to the health and long life of the five little Princes and Princesses"—"and"—added the other, whose feelings had expanded under the Bacchanalian influence—"may their number be increased *tenfold.*" His Royal highness found this link rather extravagant, but perceiving the state into which they were fast falling, he had them carefully conducted to a coach and sent back to their brethren, who were still assembled and anxiously awaiting their return. They entered the room with that peculiar flush of face and twinkle of eye which betray "the disguised" to the experienced observer, and the awful truth was soon told to the whole meeting by their unsuccessful attempt at speaking, which resulted only in an unintelligible stammer, which was soon concluded by their falling upon the floor. The

THE MEXICAN WAR.

THE CAPTURE OF SANTA FE.

The St. Louis Republican announces the recent arrival of an express at Fort Leavenworth from New Mexico, bringing the gratifying news of the entrance of Gen. Kearney into Santa Fe without the firing of a gun or any opposition from the Mexicans whatever. This occurred on the 15th of August, and the entire department was formally taken possession of in the name of the United States.

It seems that Governor Armijo had actually four thousand men at his command, but very badly armed; and that, though his troops left the place appointed as the battle-ground, when he got there a council of his officers was called, and, "much to his satisfaction," they refused to fight. Very soon after this, Governor Armijo turned his head towards Chihuahua, followed by a few dragoons.

General Kearney, it was supposed, would leave a force of two thousand men in Santa Fe, and march, in a short time, to California with a like number.

It appears by a letter in the Republican that, after leaving Fort Bent, most of the ammunition wagons of the artillery were forced to put in oxen instead of the other animals; that the oxen had also given out, and it was with great difficulty the oxen proceeded onward. Several hundred horses and mules were left behind the army, unable to follow.

The latest date is a letter of the 24th August, which says:

"On to-morrow a body of troops will march towards Albuquerque, to take possession of that district. It is supposed that a detachment of the army will also soon be sent to California. The artillery under Major Clark is erecting fortifications in front of the town. The two companies under his command, commanded by Captains Fischer and Weightman, it is generally supposed, will be stationed here, supported by some other forces. Major Clark commanding the garrison. These are the current reports, generally credited, although Gen. Kearney can hardly know for certain how the appearance of things may change, and what steps may become necessary to ensure a permanent tranquility in the province.

"In conclusion, let me say that we have not lost any men in the artillery, nor have we any sick at the present time; that we are all as contented as we can possibly be, and burning with impatience to hear from our friends in St. Louis and our brother soldiers in the south."

Civilization in Santa Fe.—A gentleman attached to Gen. Kearney's expedition says, in a letter from Santa Fe to a brother in St. Louis, "This is the most miserable country I have ever seen. The hovels the people live in are built of mud, one story high, and have no flooring. They sleep on the ground and have neither beds, tables, nor chairs. In fact they burrow in the ground like Prairie dogs. We entered the city on the 18th of August, and took possession without firing a gun."

Prosecution of the War.—Gen. Gaines, it is said, has received orders from Washington for the immediate transportation of all the troops now stationed on the Eastern Division to the seat of war on the Rio Grande. Letters from Washington also state that orders are to be transmitted to the Gulf for the taking of Tampico.

National Intelligencer.

In the Steamer McKim, which arrived at New Orleans on the 21st ult., came some two or three hundred sick and disabled volunteers dismissed from the service. They are a most pitiable and haggard looking body of men, and philanthropy weeps in beholding them. They are without money, emaciated in body, afflicted in mind, and their whole appearance indicative of wretchedness and woe.

N. O. Cor. Mobile Advertiser.

A New Orleans correspondent of the National Intelligencer relates the following anecdote, for the purpose of showing the views and expectations of our government when the war commenced:

"A field officer of the army, now with Gen. Taylor, told me, when passing through here, that he was in Washington last spring when the first news arrived of hostilities, and Congress adopted prompt measures for the war; he was conversing with a prominent member of Congress, the chairman of an important committee, which brought him in constant and confidential communication with the Government, of which he was an ardent political supporter, and this officer was stating his views as to the most effectual plan for prosecuting the war against Mexico; and, after he got through doing so, added that if his plan was followed he thought the war might be brought to a close by *January* next. "*January!*" said the chairman in reply with much astonishment; "why, sir, it we cannot close this war by *July*, the sooner we buy off Mexico the better." "Well, sir," said the officer, "if such are your expectations, the sooner you begin to get the money ready to buy her off the better."

From the same letter we make the following interesting extract, from which the reader will be enabled to form some idea of the folly of the Administration in attempting to carry on a "war of conciliation," and the immense expenditure to which it has already led, and the amount of which, when the aggregate shall be summed up, will make the tax-payers open their eyes. Even the abuses of the Florida War seem to be thrown into the shade by the unsystematic and extravagant scale upon which the Mexican campaign has been conducted:

"Gen. Taylor will no doubt reach Monterey and will find a city of non-combatants, and the object of the campaign no further advanced than at Matamoras. We may take some of their seaports, but that is of no material consequence, as Mexico has but little commerce, and none that is of any advantage to her, as it is all done by foreigners, and in foreign ships; and as to taking possession of her frontier towns or provinces, it is very acceptable to the inhabitants, as our army, by their immense expenditure, is enriching the country by consuming every thing they can furnish, and paying four prices for every article. As to the manner in which the war thus far has been conducted, utter ignorance, waste and extravagance have marked all the arrangements connected with it here at home, and has consequently had a corresponding effect on the condition and movements of the army; and in nothing has there been grosser or more palpable errors than as regards the means of transportation, and a volume might be filled with details. At this moment our levee is incumbered with wagons intended for Gen. Taylor's army, lying day after day, with all their fixtures, exposed to a sun which raises the thermometer to 130°; and mules bought in the Western country, and brought here at a great expense, are being shipped by vessels which receive $3,000 to $5,000 freight for the run down to the Brasos Santiago, carrying 100 to 150 mules each; many of which perish on the voyage from want of proper care, and usual risks of a sea voyage, and one half of those landed will die from not being acclimated. One of these transports recently embarked 127 mules here and landed 22; the remainder died or were thrown overboard in a gale; and all this is done when far better, more serviceable and acclimated mules can be bought there at $25 each. All this, however, is but a mere item in comparison with other arrangements, and particularly with the arrangements connected with the *inland* expeditions to Santa Fe, &c.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, September 28, 1846.

The Administration have, after full deliberation, determined upon a line of operations against Mexico, which is to be immediately pursued, and with the greatest vigor and energy that it may be able to exert. It has been decided to take possession of Tampico, with a view to facilitate the operations of the army of invasion. That strong and immediate movements are to be made, you may infer from the fact that, on Saturday, transfer drafts were signed, at the Treasury, for very nearly a million of dollars on the New York banks, in order to place funds in New Orleans preparatory to new operations.

No sagacious person can now believe that there is much hope for peace from the conciliatory disposition of Mexico. Whatever hopes of a speedy peace were founded upon the policy of Santa Anna have been abandoned. From the Congress, I think, there will be less hope of peace, even should we wait till December for its meeting, and then some six months for its deliberation and action. The Government, therefore, have decided to wage war in earnest and with all its energies, from this day forward.

More Government Paper.—At Fort Leavenworth a vast amount of drafts have been executed by the Quartermaster, in payment of wagons and other articles purchased by him for the United States. This is another species of Government paper used as a substitute for money—for of the shifts the Government officers are driven to for want of money. The Locofocos have been constantly declaiming against paper money, but they will soon have so many kinds of paper currency afloat that it will be difficult to tell what to call it. These notes issued by the Quartermaster will be subjected to a heavy discount if they are cashed, and of course the Government will have to pay much higher prices for those things that it is compelled to buy. The amount of this sort of debt at Fort Leavenworth is said to be very large. Where are the mint-drops? Where is the hard currency?

St. Louis New Era, 25th ult.

The California Volunteers have at length left our shores. They sailed on Saturday, and rather sooner than would have been the case, had not a few hours' delay been dangerous. A warrant under the fraudulent debtors' act was issued against Col. Stevenson, but could not be served in consequence of the officer being refused admittance on board the ship where the Col. was. The Sheriff called on the Mayor for a requisition of armed men to enforce the process, but the Colonel, having got some intimation of the proceedings, thought best to put to sea with all possible expedition, and did so, leaving some forty of the men and a captain of one of the companies behind.

A Speculation.—We learn that the Mules which were brought up here for the "Army of Occupation," and which have been for some time fattening at Blakely, opposite Mobile, will be offered for sale. These animals, with all the incidental expenses of keeping, attendance, &c., will cost the Government about $150 a head. At a Quarter Master's sale they may possibly bring $20. But what's the odds! it is the people's money that goes. To those who are not particular about the age of mules, a speculation is now offered. But perhaps they may prove a hard bargain on any terms.—*Huron Messenger.*

Late from Marcy's Family!—It is stated here by some discharged drivers who reached this place night before last, on the Winona, that Gen. Totten, Quartermaster at Mobile, on Saturday last, met the commander of the Georgia Mule Regiment at Blakely, and brought the whole concern to a halt. No more mules are needed on the Rio Grande! Seventy-tenths of the purchase money of those 800 is lost to the government. Persons here speak of going down to *speculate* in mules.—Hurrah for Polk, Marcy and the Georgia Mule Regiment.

Montgomery (Ala.) Journal.

SURRENDER OF THE MORMONS.

The St. Louis Republican furnishes us with the following letter, by which it will be seen that the anti-Mormons are in possession of Nauvoo, without further evidence upon persons or property. We learn, in addition, that the proscribed people were quitting Nauvoo as fast as possible. Many were going up the river, and others probably to St. Louis. The people of Iowa are not well disposed towards them:

STEAMER ALTAMAHO,
Friday, Sept. 18, 1846.

The Mormon war is at last ended. On Wednesday evening the Quincy committee prevailed on the Mormons to surrender; and yesterday, at 3 o'clock, the Antis marched into and took possession of the city of Nauvoo. The Mormons stipulated to leave forthwith, or as fast as they can possibly get away, except a committee of five, who are to remain to dispose of the property yet belonging to the community. *As property has been or is to be destroyed*, although a strong disposition existed with many of the Antis to destroy the Temple. They fear it will be a beacon-light to lure the Mormons back. By refraining from violent measures the Antis have saved themselves from a great deal of reproach.

A gentleman who left Nauvoo yesterday, at 2 o'clock, said the Mormons were leaving as fast as they could get away. Yesterday was a happy day for the citizens of Hancock county, as peace is now permanently restored to it.

"How long did Adam remain in Paradise before he sinned?" asked an amia ble spouse of her loving husband. "Till he got a wife," was the very calm reply.

FOREIGN.

LATE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30—5 P. M.

The news from Europe per the Great Western has been transmitted through here by telegraph. The steamer arrived in New York at one o'clock this afternoon. The news is of a very important commercial character, and will cause flour and grain to advance in this city.

The markets for all descriptions of American produce were advancing in England.

The failure of the potato crop is universal. The reports from every part of the United Kingdom are appalling, whilst letter after letter from the continent of Europe details the ravages which this strange and unaccountable disease has made in France, Belgium, Holland, and Prussia.

The crops in the United Kingdom are not more than an average, either in quantity or quality. Other countries must therefore be relied upon for a supply sufficient to meet the large and increasing consumption.

Again, the accounts from France as to the harvest in that country are most distressing, and a large quantity of wheat will be required to supply immediate wants all over the north of Europe.

There is no political news of importance. The accounts from India indicate that the victories which the British army achieved on the banks of the Sutledj have not resulted in that amicable arrangement and profitable settlement which was hoped for, and it is feared hostilities will be renewed.

The following commercial news is extracted from a Liverpool paper:

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

The improvement in business which we noticed at the sailing of the last steamer continues, and matters are nearly in the same relative position as when we last addressed our readers.

The failure of the potato crop influences the price of provisions of every kind. Bacon and hams are rising rapidly, as a glance at our market returns will show.

Indian corn is also increasing in value, as in fact is almost every kind of grain. That the failure of the potato crop in every part of the world must greatly multiply the wants of the laboring classes in Great Britain is undeniable. The advance to which we have alluded may be traced to the increased demand for other descriptions of food, and the better means of purchasing food which the people enjoy.

The liberal way in which the Government is acting in Ireland disavows all fear of national starvation. The first duty of a Government is to feed the people, and what is now regarded as a calamity may prove, in the end, a substantial benefit, by the introduction of improvements which would not otherwise have been made.

The employment of the people on public works in Ireland will, it is clear, be carried out on a large scale.

The cotton market has been steady, and, although we cannot fix a higher quotation, yet in some descriptions there has been an upward inclination. Considerable anxiety prevails respecting the new crop. The next accounts are eagerly looked for, and prices will probably receive their complexion from the incoming and succeeding packets.

The grain markets, with us as with our continental neighbors, are on the rise. Whatever affects England influences the whole commercial world. It will be seen that every where animation prevails, and that the new theory of free trade will have plenty of scope for the development of its alleged benefits, or, as some contend, its injury.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.—The Grand Lodge of the United States, which is in addition to the elective officers, is composed of Representatives of the various States and Territories of the Union, held its annual session in the city of Baltimore last week, and was occupied for five days disposing of the business presented for consideration.

From the annual reports of the Grand and Subordinate Lodges, we learn that, during the past year, the Lodges throughout the United States have increased to 992; that the number of new initiations were 32,316; suspensions, 2,713; expulsions 193; Past Grands sent up to Grand Lodges, 8,509; and the increase of Past Grand Masters has been 144. The revenue of the Subordinate Lodges during the year has been $708,205 40. The number of contributing members at present connected with the order is 90,753. The number of widowed families relieved during the year was 817, and the number of brothers buried by the order 485. For the relief of brethren the sums paid by the various Lodges have amounted to $154,247 62 since the last annual report, and for the relief of widowed families $15,686 12. The sum of $3,674 25 has been paid for the education of the orphan children of deceased members of the order, and $22,785 02 for the burial of the dead. The total amount paid for relief during the year has been $197,317. The increase of Lodges as compared with 1845 has been 357; of income, $252,228 16; of members 28,999; of amount of relief afforded, $17,956. The progress of the order is represented by the Grand Sire's report to have been very great throughout the limits of the Union.

Unrehearsed Stage Effect.—The Wheeling Times says a theatrical corps in that city were playing "Perfection," and when the lady playing Susan said "I'll marry the first likely fellow that offers," a six footer from Monroe co., O., walked up to the stage and said, "there's the boy for you, and there is the license," laying down a bona fide marriage license on the table of the orchestra.

The Grand Jury of New York has found a bill indicting John K. Townsend, Alfred Kerkshaw, and Mr. Marks, late Secretary of the N. Y. Life, Fire, Marine, and Inland State Stock Insurance Co. (whose sign may be seen at No. 20 Wall street, N. Y.) for a conspiracy to cheat. The vote was unanimous.

Isaac Franklin, who began life as boatman, died recently at his residence in Sumner county, Tennessee, leaving an immense estate, the most of which he bequeathed to a seminary to be built on his own plantation in that county. The property so bequeathed is estimated at $600,000.

FROM THE SOUTHERN RECORDER.

WHO GOES FOR DIRECT TAXES ON THE PEOPLE BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT?

We think we perceive evidence amply sufficient to convince us, that there is shortly to be a new and a grand issue made between the two great parties of the Union. This issue is to be the overthrow of the present system of national revenue, and the substitution of the system of direct taxation for the support of Government.

This is a formidable question, and one which in our opinion is destined to become more absorbing and exciting, in its decision, than any other that for a number of years has been before the country. We propose to exhibit to our readers, the grounds for our belief that this subject is seriously contemplated, and about to be pressed upon the people, by the Democratic party.

There seems *simultaneously* to have issued from the Democratic press, from one end of the country to the other, an expression of opinion decidedly favorable to this change in our national policy. We will furnish our readers with a few of them.

The Globe, a leading Democratic paper in New York, among other arguments for this change, comes directly to the point, in these words:

"*A system of direct taxation would benefit ninety-nine men out of every hundred.* Therefore we are willing to appeal to the interests of the people in settling this question."

The New York Journal of Commerce, which, at least on the fiscal policy of the Government, is thoroughly with the democracy, and which seems to have had about as much of the confidence of the party at Washington as any other paper, has the following hints:

"There is one idea which all the papers who talk in this way seem not to have thought of, viz: that there are various ways of raising revenue by what is ordinarily termed direct taxation. Excises and stamps are not tariffs on imports, and do not imply any especial burthen on the South. If such a tax were proposed as the Constitution directs shall be apportioned according to representation, our impression is that the South would vote for it. But of we must threaten, we should like to ask those drifters what they would think of adopting the system, so successful in England, of an income tax—a tax, say on all incomes greater than five hundred dollars annually; a tax on gold watches, couches, notes of hand, &c. Would such a plan displease the masses, and upset the democracy?"

The chief organ of the dominant party, the Democratic Review, for this month, has taken up the subject, and devotes to it an elaborate article. The indications of its tendencies may be seen from the following short extract from the article.—Speaking of the inconveniencies of the tariff system, it says:

"The evil has become so great as to lead to the consideration, whether it should not be counteracted by an entire abandonment of indirect taxes, and an abolition of the Custom House. By such a course, a patronage of some 11,000 offices will be taken out of the hands of the Federal Government, and a source of vast corruption dried up. The wants of the Federal Government may be 22 millions per annum, besides the land revenues. This could easily be raised by a tax apportioned among the States.

As, for instance, the mill tax of New York yielded $655,065; a two mill tax would give at least $1,200,000, which would be collected without any increase of machinery by the Comptroller of New York, with the State Taxes, and placed to the credit of the Federal Treasury. The collection would not cost a dollar, and the support of the Federal Government would fall upon property instead of labor. The economy and feasibility of such a system is super or to that of customs. By the removal of the latter, many evils would be removed, particularly that of every few years arraying the manufacturers against the government, and making the distress of work people the means of warfare."

From the far West simultaneously comes another voice bearing the same story.—Hear the Illinois Herald to the same effect. Says this Western voice:

"Direct taxation is the very reverse of indirect taxation. It is taxation upon *property*, not consumption. Under such a system of taxation, every man pays, as nearly as may be, for no system approximates to exact justice upon the amount of property he owns, and not upon the quantity and value of the articles he eats, drinks and wears.—It is, therefore, a just and honest system of taxation, under which every man knows how much he pays, and for what he pays. It is always called by its right name, viz: *tax*, and not *price*. It deceives nobody."

Listen again to the voice of the extreme South, and simultaneously with the indications from the other parts of the country. On this subject of substituting direct for indirect taxation, a writer in the New Orleans Jeffersonian, the democratic organ in that region, and in answer to the objection of the unpopularity of direct taxation, has an article hinting in favor of the same system.

From the evidence already presented of a simultaneous and seemingly concerted movement of the principal organs of the dominant party, and the exponents of its sentiments, we are authorized to believe that the next grand move of the democratic party will be this revolution in our revenue system: the abolition of all tariffs and the substitution of the excise policy: the abolition of duties on foreign imports, and the introduction of the system of direct taxes on the people.

But could there be a remaining doubt of this after the proofs produced, we have further, and even stronger at hand. The evidence accumulates, and is so direct and unequivocal, that on its review further doubt would but be an acknowledgement of stupidity. We call the attention of the reader to the following article on the subject from the New York Evening Post, the chief northern Democratic organ. The whole tendency of its remarks cannot for a moment be misunderstood; but we especially ask the attention of the reader to the proposed plan of operations to carry out the projected measure. A league is proposed, having in view solely this change in our national policy; the concentrated energies of the party are to be rallied to carry the public mind, and to overthrow the old policy of the country—that is, to carry the system of direct taxation of the people. Here is the article from the Post:

Direct Taxation.—Unless the manufacturers cease their clamors for more "Protection," they will drive a large portion of the democratic party, and a goodly number of the whigs, into the maintenance of direct taxation. Indeed, the signs are even now not a few, which go to show that the tendency of the public mind, in certain quarters, is strongly in the direction of unqualified free trade. There always have been a number of persons in this country who have opposed all tariffs whatever, as in their very nature unjust and pernicious; but the number of these has been recently augmented by the extreme grounds assumed by the restrictionists. In several newspapers now before us—papers printed in different parts of the Union, possessing more or less influence, and representing a strong body of public opinion—we find them taking a position of open hostility to every indirect mode of raising revenue. They argue that all indirection in the action of government is on the face of it opposed to the theory of republican institutions, which supposes that the people are perfectly aware of all the bearings and objects of the measures they adopt; that tariffs are necessarily unequal, because they impose burdens upon certain classes of the community which are not shared by others, and that they lead inevitably to a fraudulent and corrupt use of legislative power.

Whatever force there may be in these arguments, it is certain that they are boldly put forth by our journalists; and urged with zeal and no little ability. We have, too, private letters from various parts of the Union, which discuss the propriety of forming a league for the suppression of the tariff system entirely, and the substitution of a radical and thorough-going free trade. It is urged that if all those who are opposed to indirect taxes should form themselves into a body, and concentrate their energies, arouse the public mind by the diffusion of facts and information, and awake a general co-operation against the present tariff scheme, a great deal could be done in the way of battering it down. We have no opinion, at the moment, to express of the expediency of such a league, and we refer to it only to furnish our more unconscionable protectionists with a warning of what they may expect if they press their doctrine of repeal. One extreme begets another; and as, according to the adage of experience, "revolutions never go backwards," it is not difficult to predict what would be the ultimate result of a battle between extreme Protection and extreme Free Trade.

The reader will perceive from the ample evidence which we have given them above, and this too, wholly from leading democratic sources, and from all parts of the country, that we are fully authorized to bring this question before the people, as in all probability the leading one to which the public mind will be directed, and one which they will be called on ere long to determine. We know this change in the mode of raising revenue has been favorably entertained by very many of the democratic party, in various parts of the Union, and especially, we think, in S. Carolina. We have long looked for the issue which is now about to be made before the people. Probably this issue has been hastened by the fear, that the assertions of the whigs, that the present tariff will be found unequal to the wants of the government, and will have to be increased, may have something to do with the development of the democratic policy.

Perhaps an anxious eye may be turned to the Tens of Millions of National Debt now accumulating on the country, and the utter impossibility of meeting it by any such tariffs as that of 1846, and this too may have some influence on the present development of democratic taxing policy. At all events, no candid man will doubt our right, since it has been already done so distinctly by our opponents, to bring the question as plainly before the country, and to ask the people to reflect, while they are casting their votes, whether they are voting in favor of the direct taxation of the people by the Federal government, or against it; whether they prefer the system which has been hitherto practised, or the old John Adams system of a direct tax to be gathered by Federal Tax Gatherers.

Senator Cameron.—Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, in a recent letter, tells the people of that State, that if they are "true to themselves, they cannot fail to succeed in procuring a repeal" of the new tariff law. But what he means by being true to themselves, is not so apparent—whether he would advise them to "stick to the party," or to evince their opposition to the law by uniting with its opponents. He confirms, what Senator Haywood asserts, that it was enacted in opposition to the opinions of those who voted for it, and not one of whom will confess its paternity. We copy the following paragraph from Gen. Cameron's letter, in which he refers to the advocacy of the protective system as "the old-fashioned Democratic doctrine." It is evident that he has failed to "progress" with his party:

"Until we can accomplish its repeal in a constitutional way, we must make the best of this law, and, by greater economy and more intense labor, make up in some degree for the advantages which it takes from us and gives to the workmen of foreign countries. The farmers of the West will soon see that they have been deceived by the promised British market for their agricultural products; and that, instead of higher prices, they will find them reduced with the prostration of the home market, hitherto furnished them by the manufacturers of the North. Having thus learned the truth of the old-fashioned Democratic doctrine, that agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and the mechanic arts are mutually dependent on each other, we may expect to see them again acting with their natural allies of the North for the common good."

The large Bagging and Bale Rope factory of Messrs. C. Shultz & Co. at Maysville, Kentucky, employing 120 hands, has ceased operations, in consequence of the change in the Tariff. Other factories, of similar character, will follow suit—and the *Hemp*, therefore, as well as the *labor*, of other countries, will then be necessary to supply the domestic demand. Thus is an important AGRICULTURAL interest sacrificed by those who profess to be the exclusive champions of that class of our fellow-citizens. And to what pursuit are these Hemp growers to turn their attention, when the demand for that article shall be cut off, or seriously diminished! Nearly all of them will be forced into the cultivation of Tobacco, which is already a drug in the market, consequent upon its overproduction—and which must be rendered still more unprofitable by this addition to the quantity annually produced. The planter can perceive, from this fact, the manner in which a protective tariff confers upon him a DIRECT benefit, in addition to its numerous incidental advantages.

Richmond Whig.

Cotton Crop.—From the annual statement of the Cotton Crop of the United States, for the year ending 31st August, made up at the office of the New York Shipping and Commercial List, it appears that the crop amounts to 2,100,537 bales, against 2,394,503 bales last season, thus exhibiting a deficiency of 293,966 bales. If the quantity stated for Texas, 27,008 bales, is added to this, the actual difference is 320,974 bales. The consumption in the United States, for the year has been 422,597 bales, against 389,006 last year.

Gen. Houston.—The Life of this Senator, written by C. Edwards Lester, has just been published. The design of this book is to give prominence to the General with a view to the next Presidency. The "facts" have been furnished, it is said, by the subject of the history, and have been dressed in the inflated style so peculiar to the author. It is very agreeable reading, but a cautious man will hesitate before he quotes it as authority.—*N. Y. Express.*

A Hard Hit.—"Why do you not hold up your head as I do?" inquired an aristocratic lawyer of a farmer. "Squire," replied the farmer, "look at that field of grain—all the valuable heads hang down, while those that have nothing in them stand upright."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE OREGON QUESTION.

In the number of the Union of Friday night last, that journal brought to a close its pleadings in this cause, and summed up its voluminous argument in the distinct propositions which will be found below. It is due to fairness that we give the deductions with which the official paper concludes the defence of the President, and which it thinks it has fully made out. But, however plausible these may appear, standing alone, if they be tried by the declaration of Mr. McLane, they sink under the test and fall to the ground. We will submit the propositions of the Union to this ordeal, and then leave the case to the judgment of the reader; for we recur to it again unwillingly.

The positions assumed by the Union are as follows:

"1st. That the President adhered *inflexibly*, throughout the whole controversy, to his original convictions as to the validity of our title up to *fifty-four forty*.

"2d. That he repeated the ancient American proposition of compromise *solely* in deference to the previous action of the Government; and that, in so repeating it, he refused to consent to British participation in the navigation of the Columbia.

"3d. That, when his offer had been rejected and withdrawn, he planted himself again and *immovably* upon the strength of our title to the *whole territory*.

"4th. That, in this inflexible position, he refused to make any other offer of compromise whatsoever; avowed that he would receive no proposal from England which did not concede to us the whole territory, with any other purpose than to submit it to the Senate, for its previous advice; and, finally, that he would not even so submit to that body any proposition which should be substantially more unfavorable to the United States than the offer which our Government had repeatedly made of the forty-ninth parallel.

"5th. That, in this state of the question, the President declared his purpose to lay the whole matter before Congress, and that he did so submit it in his annual message, recommending the notice to terminate the convention, together with a series of measures looking to the full maintenance of our rights in Oregon.

"6th. That this firm and bold procedure of the President, though only partially sustained by the Senate, produced, without delay, from the British Government, a wholly new and more favorable consideration of the American claim, which resulted in a proposition from England involving a prompt settlement of the question, and a concession by the British Government of terms substantially as favorable as in past years we had claimed, and more favorable than those which our Government had three times offered to accept; and—

"7. That when this British offer, thus advantageous, was submitted to the President, in fulfilment of the pledge which he had given, he refused for himself to accept it; referred it to the Senate for their previous advice, and at last consented to ratify it in a treaty, only in deference to the advice of more than the constitutional majority of two-thirds of that body."

Such, then, is the position which the Union claims for the President in relation to the Oregon question. Now let us see how this harmonizes with Mr. McLane's evidence. That gentleman, in his New York address, says:

"A division of the country upon that principle, [the 49th parallel,] with a reasonable regard to rights grown up under the joint possession, always appeared to me to afford a just and practical basis for an amicable and honorable adjustment of the subject. *Such, also, I was satisfied were the views of our Government at the time I engaged in my recent mission;* and in earnestly and steadily laboring to effect a settlement upon that basis, I was but representing the policy of my own Government, *and faithfully* PROMOTING THE INTENTIONS AND WISHES OF THE PRESIDENT."

The Union says "the President adhered *inflexibly* throughout the whole controversy to our title up to fifty-four forty.

Mr. McLane says, "in laboring to effect a settlement on the basis of *forty-nine*, I was faithfully *promoting the intentions and wishes of the President.*"

The Union says, "the President planted himself *immovably* upon our title to *the whole territory*," and that when the British proposition of *forty-nine* was offered "he refused for himself to accept it, and at last consented only to ratify it in a treaty in deference to the Senate."

Mr. McLane says, on the contrary, that in making that treaty he "was faithfully promoting *the wishes of the President.*"

These are contradictions which it is impossible to reconcile, and it is to be regretted that the Union officiously attempted to reconcile them. It would have been more to the credit of the President—to his magnanimity at least, and his regard for peace and the public good, if not to his consistency—had he been permitted to enjoy the position in which Mr. McLane had kindly placed him. But this the Union did not think proper to permit. It unfortunately would not let "well enough" alone. With a zeal more honorable to its loyalty than to its discretion, it insisted on vindicating the President's consistency, though by no one assailed; and, impelled by that confidence which it is given to genius to repose in its powers, it undertook a task from which minor minds would have shrunk. But all human powers have their limit, and the Union may console itself with the reflection that it failed in its attempt only because it attempted an impossibility.

Advertising for a Husband.—But a few days since a neglected fair one of New York, took a philosophical method to obtain a partner, by advertising in the Pittsburg Gazette. The same paper has the following announcement:—

Married, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Miss A. Anderson, of New York, (the lady that advertised,) to Mr. J. McKee, of this place.

A curious explosion took place in Norfolk a few days since. A negro who had drawn the whiskey from a barrel, heard something rattle inside of it, and swung a candle through the bung to see what it was, when the remaining gas ignited and blew out the heads of the cask, to the great consternation of the black, who however was not injured.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A meeting of the citizens of Richmond county was held in the Court House in Rockingham, on Tuesday evening of the term of the Superior Court, to appoint Delegates to a Convention to be held in Fayetteville on the 4th November following, for the purpose of furthering the project of connecting the Rail Roads at Raleigh, N. C. and Camden, S. C.

On motion of John McLean, Esq., Francis A. Terry was called to the Chair; and by motion of Col. Jno. C. McLaurin, John L. Fairley, Esq. and Walter L. Steele were appointed Secretaries.

The Chair explained the object of the meeting.

On motion of Col. Murdock McKinnon, a Committee of Correspondence, consisting of nine, was appointed, [their Post Office is Rockingham,] viz: Col. McKinnon, Duncan McLaurin, Esq., John McLean, Alfred Baldwin, Esq., James D. Pemberton, Major Isaac Dockery, Wm. B. Cole, H. W. Covington, Walter L. Steele.

On motion of Col. Jno. C. McLaurin, a Committee of *six* was appointed to report the number and names of Delegates, viz: Alex'r C. McKinnon, Col. John C. McLaurin, Malcom L. Douglass, Robert J. Steele, Sr., Alfred Baldwin, Maj. Dockery.

The Committee reported the following: James D. Pemberton, Wm. P. Stanback, John Little, Arch'd McNair, Tristram Bostick, Col. John W. Covington, Col. John W. Cameron, James P. Leak, Wm. B. Cole, Robt. L. Steele, John McLean, Major Dan'l McNeill, Duncan McLaurin, Alex'r J. McQueen, Matthew W. McNair, Col. John C. McLaurin, Maj. Isaac Dockery, Alex. C. McKinnon, Alfred Baldwin, Col. G. A. Nicholson, M. L. Douglass, Francis A. Terry, John L. Fairley, Walter L. Steele, Col. A. S. McKay, John Gilchrist, Jr., John Carmichael, R. S. McDonald.

A resolution was introduced highly approving the Convention at Fayetteville, [and it was agreed, *nem con.*, that the hospitality offered by *you* so kindly, should be gratefully received and most certainly accepted.]

James P. Leak moved that the proceedings be published in the Fayetteville Observer and Farmers' Gazette, and that papers interested copy.

The meeting adjourned.

FRANCIS A. TERRY, Ch'n.
JOHN L. FAIRLEY, } Secr's.
WALTER L. STEELE, }

FOR THE OBSERVER.

EXTRACTS FROM A COLLEGE SCRAP-BOOK.

It was midnight, and I was alone. I was awake by the pertinacity of a chill that was likely to convert me into a perpetual shaker. I took up an old volume, and half well nigh found a calm, when my eye fell upon the following—

"I feel almost at times as I have felt
In happy childhood. Trees, and flowers, and brooks,
Which remind me of what I was, and where I dwelt.
Ever my young mind was sacr fixed to old supplement.
Come as of yore upon me, and melt
My heart with recognition of their looks.
And even at moments I could think—most fond
Some earthly one to love—but there is one above,
And that one, alas! my soliest whispers hear!"

For a moment I experienced a tumult of feeling. The chill merged into a fever, and quickly beat the pulse of excitement. But soon Thought pushed her bark before me, I stepped aboard, and sailed pensively over the following reflections:

Bright were the hours of my childhood, fair and happy the days of my youth. It was then the flattering Syren sung of prosperity in subsequent years. It was then she reminded me of better days and brighter scenes. I was charmed and beguiled by her winning and fascinating description of time to come. The flowers that then bloomed around me were said to be but the germs of those which in future years should open and smile with indescriptive beauty and fragrance upon my ripened manhood. The charms and gratifications that surrounded me were said to be only the first form, the simple shadow, the mere infancy, of what should fall on my future path, in matured profusion, and eternal exuberance. So infatuated—that I was actually precluded the full and appropriate improvement and enjoyment of childhood and youth. The high hopes of coming years deceived me. The flowery paths of love's young dream bewildered me. I neglected, yea even forgot the joys of the present, for the promising, though treacherous bliss of the future. Thus passed my early days, unsatisfied, repining, anxiously waiting the arrival of manhood. But so silently as the light snow-flake, glided my fleeting days of youth. And while I dreamed their greenness still survived, my rude steps made sullen echo amid the remnant of their blasted hope and withered pride. But manhood came! The long desired altitude was attained! And then, alas! looking around, I discovered the brightest, the loveliest bower of life below me. I paused a moment, impartially surveying the past, present, and future, and then instinctively wished myself restored again to youth. E'er I expected my leaf was faded, the flowers that bloomed and promised so fair were withered and fallen to the ground. The song of the Syren had changed, and heavy and foreboding notes fell upon my ear. I cast my eye around, above, beneath, and all sickly and forlorn the care-worn present arose up to my vision. What a prospect opened upon me, in the beclouded, eventful future! Disappointment, pain, anxiety, sickness, death—the dark, damp grave, and the appalling scenes of a momentous, retributive eternity, stared me full in the face! Motley manhood exhibits a shaded picture of variegated weal and woe. I turn my tear-moistened eye back upon the past. I gaze with deep contrition of soul and penitent regret, over the slighted, neglected, and abused history of early times. How enchanting the ground! How ravishing the sight! How delightful and joyous the scenes of former life! But alas! they are fled forever!

Lovely beyond description do the relations of sportive, innocent childhood, and blooming anticipating youth appear. A father's admonitory counsels, a mother's tearful prayers; a brother's sympathising love, and a sister's affectionate tenderness, are all delights so dear to the heart of hearts—so fond to the soul of memory! Once possessed, though not appreciated, are, when departed, valued, but too late.

True, young life had its cares and troubles, but they were bright and sweet:—

"Upon that fair white brow thought is enshrined,
Thought sad, perchance—and yet so pure, so sweet,
We may not call it sad:—as angel's tears
Upon a cheek of heavenly lustre—seem
So sparkling bright, so gem-like, and so pure,
We may not call it other than of joy."

The wish, to live and act the youth of being over again, is vain—like the promise that it would be spent differently—'tis too late—'tis unavailing. The past has departed forever, and we can only invoke the mercies of God over the ingratitude and frailties of childhood and youth.

The present is a delicious moment. Future days appear brief, and life hangs by a precarious tenure. Cares and tears are fading the bloom of youth, and shattering the nerves of manhood. But we will not lament, for tears mingle with joy. All had there been no bright hope blighted—no sweet expectation blasted,—had no rending thought struck discordant on the shivering nerve—then could we kneel in peace, and rejoice amid our grief. But grief born over the withered flower of youthful hope is not like other grief!—Tears spit at the grave of love's young dream, are not like other tears! Let them, those, who stand where I stood, enjoy their youth—the rose in its bloom and fragrance—be it not be blighted by the frosts of ambition or destroyed by the worm of discontent. Let them improve the present, whether youth, manhood, or riper years—cheerfully submitting to the chastenings of Providence, that they may present the noble spectacle of virtues corresponding with progressive years.

"Be wise."

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

AGRICULTURAL.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA FARMER.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE GRASSES.

Mr. Editor: Why do not the farmers of North Carolina pay more attention to raising the grasses for their stock? Not one in twenty in my section of the State has a single meadow or grass lot. You may depend upon it, we greatly miss the figure in neglecting this part of good husbandry. If we made plenty of good hay, we could keep more cattle well, should have finer beeves, could make all of our own leather, save much of our bacon, increase the quantity and quality of our manure, improve our lands, get along more smoothly, and live more comfortably. Plenty of hay would relieve us when fodder fails, and supply our animals more abundant food whenever that turns out an average crop. It would save corn and other grain, and enable us to sell more of our portable produce. We would sell more hogs, more cattle, more flour, more corn, more cotton. This is a fact that cannot be contradicted. Will not our farmers awake! awake! from their slumbers? I entreat the believing, but indolent, to cut off their indolence and apply themselves with energy to this business; and I would urge upon the doubting, if there be any, to read the results of the tens of thousands of successful experiments that have been made, and venture, at least on a small experiment, to satisfy themselves. Let them put a few acres in good order—make them *rich* and *mellow*, and have them well set in grass. By good management, it need not interfere at all with their other crops. They need not cultivate an inch of ground less in other produce, nor make one seed less. Should any of them fail in benefiting themselves, it will be because they did not do the thing right, and should by all means try again. Perseverance, like truth, is mighty, and WILL SUCCEED.

It is a little difficult, I admit, to fix upon the most suitable grass for the South. But the Orchard and the Herds grass succeed very well, as does the Clover in many places, even in North Carolina. Millet, I doubt not, would succeed admirably; but, after all, it is probable the Guinea grass will prove to be emphatically the grass for the South. I am inclined to this opinion from what I learn from other sources, as well as from the following extracts from agricultural papers:

It is said in the American Farmer, of 1823, vol. 5, page 59: "In Jamaica, it is considered next in importance to the sugar cane. Most of the grazing farms throughout the island were originally created, and are still supported by this valuable herbage. Hence the plenty of horned cattle for the planter and the butcher, which is such that few markets in Europe can furnish beef at a cheaper rate, or of better quality than in Jamaica.

"It yields a quantity of grass almost exceeding belief.

"No kind of grass supports heat of the sun better; and from the first of July till killed by the frost, it will afford a constant and abundant supply of green food.

"One hundred plants would enable a poor family to keep a cow in town, or supply a dray horse with green food all the summer."

"Holmes's Southern Farmer and Market Gardener, page 37, paragraph 189: "This highly cultivated grass is cultivated as a green food for horses and cattle. No grass that is grown at the South can compete with it in quality, yield, or facility of growth. Horses and cows are particularly fond of it, and the latter will give an increased quantity of rich milk when freely supplied with it.

"The Agricultural books will tell how to cultivate it, but there is one thing that must be attended to, which is, it must have rich land, and be securely protected from stock, and not grazed, but cut and fed. It must be cut eight or ten times a year, indeed, if the ground was good, be a far greater quantity for the cattle you feed, you may feed all the time, for by the time you are ever ready, the patch you commenced will be ready for the hoe."

Let our farmers get themselves in stock of this grass, and arouse themselves to methodical and improved systems of farming, and they will find themselves on the road to PROSPERITY.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA FARMER.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF HOGS.

Mr. Leeway: It has often been a matter of great astonishment to me that so little attention is paid to raising so valuable an animal as the HOG, in North Carolina. Here we ought to be pork *sellers* AND NOT buyers; but instead of this, thousands of dollars are annually abstracted from the pockets of even our *farmers* for *foreign* pork! This is a killing business, and it is a disgrace to the State. One reason of this is, that no provision is made for raising swine beyond the cultivation of a few extra corn field peas and sweet potatoes, save the scanty allowance of corn which is occasionally thrown to them on the ground; and many for 9 months in the year don't even get this; with them it is "root pig or die." This is absolutely scandalous—it is unmerciful and sinful.

As it will not do to undertake to raise cheap pork on corn, peas and potatoes alone, or, as some do, on nothing, I would recommend the following method:

1. Have small clover lots expressly for the hogs. Cut and feed it to them (and you may commence early in the Spring,) or turn them on the clover an hour or two every day.

2. Have a lot of early corn drilled, and cut and feed it to them, stalks, and all, from the time it begins to silk.

3. Raise an acre of *Collards*; as soon as they will bear *cropping*, pull off the under leaves, and pack them in barrels in the following manner. Put down a layer of the leaves three inches thick pressed by the hand; then bruise them and pack them with a pestle, and continue these layers till the barrel is full, sprinkling over each layer a small handful of salt and as much meal or bran as you can spare. Let it stand two or three days; and no better food can be given your hogs.

4. Raise plenty of apples, sweet and sour. Let the lanes and the corners of the fences all over the plantation be set with trees. While these last, the hogs will fatten.

5. Have a field of Rye ready to turn them upon, to make a little pastry for their apple pies.

6. And be prepared to give them a course of artichokes and sweet potatoes after the apples and rye are gone.

7. Raise beets and carrots and turnips and pumpkins to help out your corn in winter.

Let this be done; and look to keeping them with frequent changes of bedding; rubbing their legs occasionally with a corn cob; giving them plenty of charcoal dust; feeding them at regular hours; and they will be healthy, politic, thrifty and profitable. Grain will be saved and the pork will be whiter and sweeter. An experienced farmer says:

"When my sows are pregnant, they are kept apart from other hogs; at the birth of the young pigs, they are removed for a few hours from the dam, as they are in danger of being injured by her motions. She is fed judiciously for the first five days, after which she is allowed a full quantum of food three times each day, but never overfed. Her troughs are cleaned after each meal, and her pen daily, *after* which it is littered with fine broken straw.

"The pigs are daily accustomed to feed on milk mixed with bran, and at the age of two months are weaned. They are always kept in confinement, converting rubbish into manure. My second brood of pigs are sent to New York market, and are sold to the packets as roasters.

"The stock hogs are wintered chiefly on sugar beets and carrots, occasionally boiled potatoes, and frequently charcoal dust, which keeps them in perfect health; their legs are often rubbed with a corn cob, to open the pores and cause the blood to circulate freely, otherwise staggers may ensue. I fattened two hogs year before last entirely on sweet and sour apples, fed alternately. For three or four months they received no other food, except occasionally charcoal; water even was denied them.—They weighed, when killed, two hundred and fifty pounds each; the whole hog was covered with a very thick layer of fat, perfectly waste and lean; the skin was thin, and the pork pronounced by connoisseurs exceedingly fine and sweet; the hams were not inferior to Westphalia.

"This last year, 1845, on the first of October, I confined sixteen hogs in an enclosure about sixty feet square, in one corner of which I placed all my pumice, after having extracted the cider, and permitted the hogs three times each day to partake of it ad libitum, at which time they completely filled themselves to repletion. They were allowed no other food during October and November the first week in December they were killed, and fatter animals I never saw. They were sold in New York for two cents per pound above the market price."

I understand that orchards of the *English Mulberry* are very fine for hogs; and that may be speedily raised by grafting them on the *Morus Multicaulis*. I intend to try it as it will cost nothing but a little time and labor. A good farmer never minds HARD WORK.

J. & T. WADDILL

OFFER for Cash, in exchange for Produce, or to punctual customers on time,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 casks Lime,
100 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
50 bbls. Prime and Mess Pork,
50 hhds. new crop Molasses,
50 bbls. Mackerel,
5000 lbs. Bacon and Lard,
1 cask old Cider Vinegar,
80 boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles,
4 hhds. Sugar,
25 bags Rio Coffee,
25 kegs Nails,
Pepper, Spice, &c. &c.

They will receive and forward to Cheraw on the most favorable terms, and are prepared to receive in Store for shipment, all kinds of Produce, and will attend to the Commission Business entrusted to them in a prompt and punctual way.

Fayetteville, June 13, 1846. 13-tf

Life and Times of Henry Clay,

JUST received, in large volumes, price $4 50. Also, Prescott's Miscellanies, 2 37½; Mc Cauley's Miscellanies, 1 50; Pictorial History of the American Revolution, 1 87½; Book of Good Examples, 1 00; Mother's Book, 50; Mother's Lessons, 60; Beecher's Lectures to Young Men, 50; Appleton's author-ized edition of the Prayer Book, very fine; Manual of Matrimony, 40; Papal Conspiracy, 37½; Methodist Hymn-book with a variety of Boys' and Girls' books.

NOVELS.—The Harkaway, 25; The Charity Scholar, 25; the Quiet Husband, 25; Wade Boys, 25; The Old Dominion, 25; The Easter Offering, 25; Wandering Jew, 50; Big Bear of Arkansas, 50; Major Jones's Courtship, 50; Simon Suggs, 50; New Games, Historical, &c. Blue Lick Rangers Waverley, &c. &c.

February 2. E. J. HALE.

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and Summer supply of GOODS**, consisting of

Superb black Cotton Cloth and Fancy Cassimeres; Black Satin Vesting; Plaid do; Valencia do; Printed Chambray Gingrams; Organdie do; 4-4 Scotch do; do Printed Lawns; Black do; Gingham Lawns; Alpaca; French Bombazines; Bishop Lawn; Books; Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambrics; Linen Lawns; Irish Linen; B. E. and Rossia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Huckaback; Counterpins; Linen Drill; Stockinett; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper Cambrics; Col'd do; Rip. Ivas Plaid; Frankfort Cottonades; Mosquito Netting; Canvass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow do; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Manilla Coffee; Hyson and Black Teas; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese in boxes.

March 23. 3tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8. 13-tf

COTTON YARNS.

A. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 12, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.
September 1, 1845. 75tf

DESIRABLE GOODS.
W. McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale, Irish Linens and Sheeting; brown and bleach'd Shirtings and Sheetings; ribbed, striped, brown, and white Linen Drilling; Marseilles and Valencia Vestings; Croton Cloth; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Georgia Nankins; Bed Ticks; Apron Checks; cotton Hdkfs; Calicoes; Ginghams; Gingham Lawns; silk, worsted, and cotton Balzorines; Bombazines; Alpacas; silk Berage and Berage Scarfs; lawn, penge, and flag Hdkfs; Gloves; Hose; Ribbons; silk Fringe and Gymps; sewing Silk; Haworth's spool Cotton, and Marshall's patent Thread.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Pocket and pen Knives; Knives and Forks; Carvers and Steels; table and tea Spoons; Scissors; Pins; Needles; Sheep Shears; Reap Hooks; Scythe Blades; Drawing Knives; Cooper's Adze; Trowels; Compasses; Axes; Vises; hand Saws; Chissels; Augers, carpenters' brass knob Locks; stock, chest, fill, and drawer Locks; cast steel, mill, and cross-cut Saws; Pots, Ovens, and Skillets; single Oven Lids, so you may make your old Ovens as good as new.

—ALSO—

35 BBLS. MESS AND PRIME PORK.
Fayetteville, May 12, 1846. 10-6m

THOMPSON'S MEXICO, &c.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MEXICO, by the Hon. Waddy Thompson, late U.S. Minister Plenipotentiary to that Court; price $2 50.

Also, Mysteries of the Backwoods, by Thorpe, 50 cents; Longfellow's Poems, 50; Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry, 25; Carlyle's Sartar Resartus, 50; Scott's Infantry Tactics, 3 vols, $3.

For sale by
July 13. E. J. HALE.

Three Northern-built BUGGIES,

ON hand and for sale by
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
July 20, 1846. 20tf

4th vol. D'Aubigne's Reformation,

JUST RECEIVED. Also, a variety of New Books, including Guizot's History of the English Revolution of 1649, price $1 37; Guizot's History of Civilization in Europe, $1 20; Carlyle's Life &c. of Cromwell, $2; The Betrothed, 81; Saturday Evenings, $1; Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth, 7 cents; The Farmer's Treasure, 80; Step-Mother, by James, 50; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, *Hardware and Cutlery.*

HENRY BRANSON has just received a good assortment of the above articles, and also a large assortment of superior CROCKERY WARE.

10 bbls. Tanners' Oil, prime.
Sept. 5, 1846. 27-6w

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1846. 97-tf

SALT AND MOLASSES.

2500 BUSHELS heavy Alum Salt,
150 hhds. prime Molasses,
On consignment,—very cheap and on time.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 1, 1846. 26tf

WM. D. SMITH,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

April 1, 1846. 5-tf

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

Hast thou a friend or whom thou fond emotions cherish,
Secure the shadow, ere the substance perish

THE Subscriber, having been absent from town for some three weeks on account of sickness, has returned, and purposes remaining here for a short time, in order to give to all an opportunity of procuring correct likenesses of themselves and friends, in his superior style.

Being connected with several of the most successful Daguerreotype establishments in the State of New York, he has advantages, enjoyed by but few artists.

Portraits taken in a superior and greatly improved style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will affect them in the least.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art.

Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his room on Hay street, a few doors West of Bragg's Hotel.

J. L. BRYAN.
Aug. 18. 24-tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S Miscellanies; Wilson's do; Chronicles of Pineville, by the author of Major Jones's Courtship, 50 cents; Count Julian, or the last days of the Goth, by Simms, 50; Life of Margaret Christopher, 25; Fremont's Exploring Expedition to Oregon, California, &c., 25; Ledieg's Annual Cyclopedia, 25; Pictorial Life of Washington, of Jackson, of Napoleon, of Franklin, 75 cents each; Yankee Stories, by the author of Sam Slick, 50; Dow, Jrs. Patent Sermons, 1 50; Language of Flowers; Oxford Bibles; &c.

E. J. HALE.

25 *CENT BIBLES.*

A SUPPLY of good School Bibles at 25 cents, the cost, for sale by
E. J. HALE.

Just Received and for Sale,

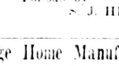
150 CASKS Thomastown Lime, a superior article. Casks large and in prime order.

B. ROSE & SON.
Aug. 10, 1846. 23-tf

VANILLA BEANS, for flavoring Ice Cream, &c; LEMON SYRUP, a prime and choice article; LONDON MUSTARD, of superior quality; SALAD OIL, fresh and sweet; Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Ginger, Saleratus, Ground Black Pepper, Black Mustard Seed.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
May 25. 12-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

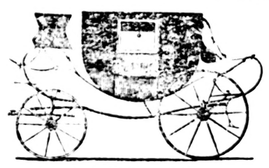
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.



NEW
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coaches, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a GUNSMITH SHOP at the foot of Haymount, next door to C. R. Jones's Store, where he intends carrying on making and repairing guns, pistols, and locks of all kinds. Also, repairing dwelling house locks, keys, spring bolts, knobs, umbrellas, parasols, canes, andirons, pocket knives, &c.

N. B. People from the country can have their work done by bringing it with them to town; they can have it repaired for their return.

All work done in good order at short notice.

E. A. HARPER.
May 4, 1846. 9tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR

MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 20. 7tf

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME assortment of Fine CROCKERY, at retail, by

J. D. WILLIAMS.
April 6. 5-tf

FOR SALE.

24 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,
31 bags do. Rio COFFEE,
30 casks Fresh Thomaston LIME.

JOHN D. CAMERON.
June 8. 11-tf

NEW GOODS.
H. LEETE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful selection of **Spring and Summer GOODS,** which he is prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Amongst his assortment may be found,—

Blue, black, invisible green, and brown broad Cloths; a great variety of Cassimeres and Vestings, (latest style); Gambroon; cotton and linen Drillings; Kentucky Jeans; Cottonades; brown Linen, &c.; Silks; Alpacas; Bombazines; worsted and crape Balzorines; emb'd Grenadines; Lawns; twilled, emb'd, and plain Ginghams; second and full mourning goods; Prints, all qualities and prices; Collars; Chemezette; Scarfs; and cotton silk Hose; pink, blue, and blue-black Crape; crape Lisse; swiss and jaconet; Muslins; col'd and black Fringes; Paris Cord; Shawls; black and white lace Veils; short and long Gloves; grass and corded Skirts; Edgings; swiss and jaconet Insertings; Shortings; 1-4 and 10-4 Sheetings; silk Buttons; Barege; Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama, and Fur Hats; lawn, straw, silk, florence, lace, and gimp Bonnets; a large assortment of Artificials, Boquets, and Wreaths; Shades and Parasols; Umbrellas; Boots and Shoes; Family Groceries; and many articles not enumerated.

March 24, 1846. 3-tf

GREATER

"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS'

Steam Boat Company,
Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods by the way of the above named places, that they have made arrangements in Wilmington, to have all goods addressed to their care in that place, forwarded through FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, when the funds are in hand to pay freight to Wilmington; when not, 10 per cent. on the freight bill will be charged.

And they further inform the public, that having spacious Warehouses on the bank of the river at this place, they will receive, and forward all goods through, that may arrive by this line, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be stored at the river at a considerable saving of drayage, or up town, as shippers may wish.

This Company mention in connexion with the above, that this line of Boats has been long and favorably known as safe and expeditious carriers on this river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

And they remark further, that the Company's freight, alone, is sufficient to pay the expenses of running their Boats, and that they, consequently, ARE PREPARED, AND WILL FOLLOW UP, all and every concession made to the shipping public by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

☞ The Merchants of this town can avail themselves of the arrangements in Wilmington, as they are accredited alike for them as for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co., at Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDILL, Jr.,
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER.
Merchants' Steam Boat Company.
March 10, 1846. 1-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nauseau is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Blanks of all kinds.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

FIRE INSURANCE,
By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810,—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

5,000 lbs. BACON,

OF superior quality, just received and for sale by BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
July 20, 1846. 20tf

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be found, when not professionally engaged, at his office near Eccles's Bridge, adjoining the office at present occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.
August 18, 1846. 24-1y

THE LIFE OF

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,

BY Edward D. Mansfield, Esq. of Cincinnati, Ohio. In one volume, 12mo., fine Muslin Binding.

Just received, price $1 25, and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

Also, a large Lithographic print of Gen. Scott, price $1.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.
June 20, 1845. 64tf

200 BUSHELS OF CORN,
For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
June 9. 11tf

Fayetteville and Warsaw STAGE LINE.

THE Subscriber having taken the management of the above line, flatters himself that by putting on a new Hack, better stock, and "travelling up," all who may give it a trial will be better pleased than heretofore.

Under the present arrangement, leave Fayetteville on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; and arrive at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South.

Leave Warsaw Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after the arrival of the train from both ways.

Passengers enter at Bragg's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.
Fayetteville, May 2, 1846. 9tf

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

THE subscriber is Agent for the above Company, and will receive applications and give any information with regard to insurance.

R. W. HARDIE.
Fayetteville, May 30, 1846. 13-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
½ pipe pure French Brandy,
5 hhds powdered and crushed Sugar,
And for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
June 15. 15-tf

THE NAUTILUS MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE No 58 WALL STREET.

AFTER mature deliberation, the Trustees have become convinced, and the experience of old established companies fully warrant the conclusion, that the advantages of Life Insurance on the *Mutual* plan, may be extended and diffused with greater convenience to a large class of contributors, and with equal security to all the assured, by requiring no greater amount of the premium to be paid in cash than the company will require to meet its engagements with promptitude and fidelity.

It has accordingly been determined that in all cases where the annual premium shall amount to $50, and 60 per cent thereof shall have been paid in cash, an approved note may be given for the remaining 40 per cent., payable twelve months after date, bearing six per cent. interest. The interest to be paid annually, but the principal not to be called in unless the exigencies of the company require it, giving sixty days notice, and then only by assessing its pro rata to the extent that may be required to meet the engagements of the company.

It is confidently anticipated that a system, the operation of which is so fair and equitable, so well calculated to place the benefits and blessings of Life Insurance within the reach of all, and at the same time enable each contributor to share equally and fully not only in its beneficent security, but also in its profits of accumulation, will meet, as it is believed to deserve, the favor and confidence of the public.

The particular advantages offered by this company are:

1. A guarantee capital.
2. An *annual* participation in the profits.
3. No individual responsibility beyond the amount of premium.
4. Those who insure for a less period than life, participate equally in the annual profits of the company.

The *Nautilus* company confines its business *exclusively* to Insurance on Lives, and all Insurance appertaining to Life.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.	Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	77	88	1 56	40	1 69	1 83	3 20
20	81	95	1 77	45	1 91	1 96	3 73
25	1 00	1 12	2 04	50	1 96	2 09	4 60
30	1 31	1 36	2 36	55	2 32	3 21	5 74
35	1 36	1 53	2 95	60	4 35	4 91	7 00

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

☞ The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive propositions for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, if made to us, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
June 20, 1846. 16-tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.
June 20, 1846. 16-6m

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT from the Factory, Rowland's Mill and Crosscut SAWS, warranted, and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
Jan. 24, 1845. 95-tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

STEAMER EVERGREEN,

DRAWS 17 inches water, carries 750 bales Cotton. Shippers will do well to remember this, as low water may soon be expected.

REDUCTION

In the Expenses of getting Goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the interior of North Carolina.

THE Agents of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company take pleasure in informing the merchants of North Carolina, that they have made arrangements (where *funds* are in *hand* to pay the freights to Wilmington,) to receive and forward through that place, all goods entrusted to their care, FREE of charges for storage, drayage, wharfage and commissions; but when no funds are in hand, 10 per cent. on freights will be charged.

The facilities of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company for the transportation of Merchandize on the Cape Fear River, are greater than ever before possessed by any Company running Boats on this river, and very far superior to that possessed by any other Company now running boats between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

This Company have three Steamboats in first rate order, one of which draws but 17 inches water, and will carry freight equal to 750 bales of cotton. The Company have, in addition to the boats above named, six Lighters, suitable for low water, and to run in connection with the Steamboats.

We would respectfully invite all who desire to get their goods forward to Fayetteville expeditiously and safely and at very little expense, to consign their goods at Wilmington to

HALL & JOHNSON,
Agents for the Henrietta Steam Boat Co.
March 30, 1846. 4tf

☞ All letters directed to Hall & Johnson at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have due attention. All who desire to do so may consign their goods to Hall & Johnson, Wilmington and Fayetteville, and due attention will be given them.

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.

E. J. HALE.

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.

JNO. C. THOMSON.
Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf

☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.

J. C. T.

HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 1000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina. 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Monroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert McIrin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Williams, Esq.
JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley
ANSON.
A. Bauchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
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Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

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